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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FOR THE YEAR

1959

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)
FOR THE YEAR
1959.

Head Office:
BOTA, VICTORIA.
CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION :

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman* to 14th December, 1959
A. D. H. PATERSON, M.B.E., *Chairman* from 15th December, 1959
W. J. C. RICHARDS
J. FINDLAY, M.C.
CHIEF E. K. MARTIN
CHIEF S. A. FOBANG from 4th March, 1959
MR. S. E. M. AGBAW from 4th March, 1959
THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, SOUTHERN CAMEROONS (*ex officio*)
R. A. CLARKE, D.F.C., to 9th February and from 17th November, 1959
THE FEDERAL ECONOMIC SECRETARY (*ex officio*), 9th February to 16th
November, 1959
J. J. BALMAIN, from 15th December, 1959

Secretary :
A. C. WOOD, M.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1959.

I. Introduction.

The end of 1959 saw the conclusion of a phase in the life of the Corporation with the retirement of the Chairman, Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., after twelve years as a Member and nearly eight years as Chairman. The two overseas Members also retired, namely, Mr. W. J. C. Richards, who had served as a Member since early 1947, and Mr. J. Findlay, M.C., who was the Corporation's Visiting Rubber Agent from 1948-1952 and a Member from 1954. Also with the end of the year came the expiry of the term of office of Chief E. K. Martin, who had served as a Cameroons Member since 1949. The Corporation has recorded its appreciation of the work of these Members.

Negotiations were completed during the year between the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Government of the Southern Cameroons, and the Colonial Development Corporation for the investment of £3 million in the Cameroons Development Corporation. In addition the Colonial Development Corporation will take an active managerial part in the Cameroons Development Corporation. The loan agreement for £1 million to be made available for development in the years 1960 and 1961 was signed and a commitment was entered into for a further £2 million loan to be made on the reconstitution of the enterprise to a joint stock company.

The Colonial Development Corporation is to nominate four members to the Board of the Cameroons Development Corporation, as well as being appointed Managing Agents and nominating the General Manager. For this latter reason, Mr. H. R. Cleaver, T.D., F.A.C.C.A., vacated his appointment as General Manager on the 29th December, 1959.

It was further agreed that the loans so far made by the Federal Government to the Cameroons Development Corporation would be reapportioned as to £1 million to the Federal Government and £750,000 to the Southern Cameroons Government. The distribution of the equity of the new company would be shared between the Governments and the Colonial Development Corporation, with, in addition, a substantial preference shareholding by the Southern Cameroons Government.

The significant investment by the Colonial Development Corporation would permit of the execution of a greatly accelerated programme of development of the Cameroons Development Corporation's estates.

The year's Agricultural Development Programme consisted of 2,611 acres bananas, 1,010 palms, 1,169 rubber, 106 cocoa and 100 tea. The production yields of the rubber and palms plantations were the highest so far recorded and these yields will continue to increase annually.

The banana production, however, was almost halved by a devastating windstorm in March which destroyed nearly two million plants in one night and the resultant loss in revenue during the year is reflected in the Final Accounts.

The year was marked by the violent eruption of Mount Cameroon at a height of 8,000 feet. At one time it was thought that the lava flow would cut the main lines of communication between the coast and the interior.

The Corporation was honoured by visits from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester during their tour of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and High Commissioner for the Southern Cameroons, and Lord and Lady Perth.

II. The Corporation Membership.

At the beginning of the year, Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., was re-appointed Chairman and Member of the Corporation, and Messrs. Richards, Findlay and Martin were re-appointed Members. Chief S. A. Fobang and Mr. S. E. M. Agbaw were appointed Members for two years as from 4th March, 1959. The Federal Economic Secretary was an ex-officio Member from 9th February to 17th November, when his place was taken by Mr. R. A. Clarke, D.F.C.

On 15th December, following the resignation of Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., Mr. A. D. H. Paterson, M.B.E., was appointed Chairman and Mr. J. J. Balmain, acting Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, was appointed a Member as from the same date.

III. Meetings.

Meetings of the Corporation were held at Bota as follows :—

- General Meeting, 6th, 7th and 8th April, 1959.
- 12th Annual General Meeting, 20th April, 1959.
- General Meeting, 18th August, 1959.
- Special Meeting, 8th October, 1959
- General Meeting, 25th November, 1959.
- Special Meeting, 22nd December, 1959.

Meetings of the various Sub-Committees were held from time to time for discussions before the Meetings and on other occasions during the year, both in Bota and in London.

IV. Corporation Lands.

The Corporation agreed to surrender the following plots of land to Government :—

- (a) All the estates and plots North West of the Meme River, which are difficult of access and amounting to 3,969 acres.
- (b) 20 acres at Mile 32 on the Victoria/Kumba road, so that Elders & Fyffes can establish a Garage/Service Station there.
- (c) A small plot at Tiko for the extension of the Bulk Petroleum Depot.
- (d) A plot of land at Tiko for the establishment of a Roman Catholic Mission Girls School.

- (e) An additional plot of land for the extension of the Garage and Workshops of the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering & Transport Union.
- (f) A small plot of land on the main road at Muea for the construction of a Public Bus Shelter.

A way leave for the Native Authority Water Supply Scheme at Victoria was also granted.

In order that the various requests for plots of Corporation land should be co-ordinated with any Government Town or Country Planning, it was agreed that all applications should be channelled through the Ministry of Land and Survey, Southern Cameroons.

V. Agricultural Activities.

(i) *Bananas.*

The Development Programme consisted of 2,611 acres, of which 350 acres were replanted in Lacatan on land previously abandoned because of Panama Disease. This programme, which was predominantly in the Ekona/Molyko district, was commenced in the latter part of 1958 and completed in June, 1959, and included the construction by Plantation labour of eleven miles of road and 589 rooms and kitchens.

The number of stems shipped from the Corporation's plantations fell from 3,011,115 to 1,720,812. This considerable short fall in shipments resulted in the main from the worst single windstorm ever experienced on the plantations, on March 9th, when almost two million stems were lost and all areas were so heavily damaged that production virtually ceased, and from the especially careful selection of fruit.

The mature followers damaged by the windstorm had to be cut back with the resultant loss of practically all fruit which would normally have been harvested between June and October, and it was not until November that shipments again reached appreciable proportions. The total windstorm losses for the year amounted to 2,333,662 plants.

A further increase in the average weight per stem was achieved in the first quarter of the year but, owing to the comparatively poor quality fruit produced in the six months following the windstorm, this was not maintained. At the end of the year, however, a slight increase in the average weight was recorded.

The tonnage exported and sold was 31,919, giving an average production per acre of 2.46 tons. The average mature acreage was reduced to 12,955 as a result of the continued spread of Panama Disease which necessitated a quarterly re-assessment of all infected areas as to their suitability for further banana cultivation.

This disease increased in the older plantings of Tombel and Ekona and at M'bonge following severe flooding in September. The stand per acre in the latter plantation has been so reduced that apart from 250 acres planted recently, production of the Gros Michel variety will cease in 1960.

Control measures against "Cigar End" disease (*Trachysphaera Fructigena*) had to be continued, but owing to the small quantities of fruit

shooting during the period of heaviest infection, deflowering cycles were easily maintained, even though on the higher altitudes a two-day cycle was necessary.

Infestation by Banana Borer (*Cosmopolites Sordidus*) continued and control measures could only be applied to a proportion of the plantations owing to the late arrival of the insecticide.

The presence of eel-worms, particularly the burrowing nematode (*Radopholus Similis*) has been established throughout all the banana plantations and is causing concern in connection with the alternative varieties of planting material, as the majority of these Panama Disease resistant clones would appear to be susceptible to attack by this pest. Experiments are being carried out with a soil fumigant, but this method is very expensive.

Control of Sigatoka Leaf Spot was again maintained using ground machines and fixed wing aircraft. The disease has been more difficult to control due principally to the period of very rapid growth which followed the windstorm, and there would appear to be a change over from the *conidiospore* type of infection to one which is now predominantly *ascospore*. The infection from unsprayed small holdings adjacent to the plantations is also a contributory factor to the spread of this disease.

Elephant damage at Tombel amounted to 60,895 plants.

Comparative figures of losses from various causes for the last four years are as follows:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Panama Disease (plants)	581,000	637,000	645,255	789,391
Cigar End (stems)	9,000	9,000	10,485	6,187
Storm Damage (plants)	1,787,000	868,000	1,005,020	2,333,662
Elephant Damage (plants)	159,000	115,000	85,090	60,895

With the planting of 350 acres of Lacatan in the field multiplication of this clone was discontinued. Two further importations were made via Kew Gardens of suckers of the 1847 and 2390 seedlings bred by the Plant Breeding scheme in the West Indies. These new varieties are being held by the Research Department and will be handed over for further multiplication in 1960. Multiplication of the Giant Cavendish, 1877 and Robusta clones was continued and it is proposed to plant 150 acres of Giant Cavendish in 1960.

(ii) Palms.

4,168 tons of palm oil and 2,128 tons of palm kernels were produced, both figures being the highest on record, the increased production being due to the rising yields from the young mature areas. Even so, the production during the peak season was below estimate.

Oil quality continued to be good throughout the year, a total of 3,747.8 tons being bulked at Bota at an average f.f.a. of 2.7 per cent. Oil quality on shipment has again improved from 3.08 per cent. f.f.a. in 1958 to 2.96 per cent. f.f.a. in 1959.

Oil extraction rates have improved over last year, being 12.46 per cent. oil to bunch weight in 1959 against 11.85 per cent. in 1958. The corresponding figures for Idenau were 18.48 per cent. and 18.08 per cent.

At the beginning of the year 1,365 acres of palms, planted in 1955, were taken into harvest, of these 766 acres were at Bota and 599 acres at Idenau.

Acreages planted were, Bota 608 and Ekona 402, a total of 1,010 acres.

The Palms Breeding section produced 108,391 seeds, of which 14,587 were sold to the Western Nigeria Development Corporation.

The renovation of the Ekona Mill was completed and this work involved the relaying of large areas of the Mill floor and reroofing the working area. A Cradley boiler was transferred from the Bota Mill to make up a deficiency in steam.

At Idenau the Mill capacity has been increased from 5 to 10 tons bunch per hour and the additional boiler for this will be in commission early in 1960.

One of the boiler chimneys at Bota has become seriously corroded, necessitating complete overhaul in 1960.

(iii) *Rubber.*

The development programme amounting to 1,169 acres was again concentrated on the Tiko Plain on land previously under bananas and no longer suitable for them.

Action is being taken on the decision to plant rubber at Mabeta, a coastal estate, previously under bananas, which was abandoned a few years ago. The soil is better than average and the preliminary development work promises extremely well.

No rubber was abandoned, in fact 100 acres of old and poor rubber abandoned in 1958 were brought back into tapping in view of the high price being obtained on the London Market.

773 acres of young rubber were brought into tapping during the year.

The crop harvested during the year was 5,781,771 lbs. which is 15 per cent. better than the previous year and constitutes a production record for the Corporation. The highest yield recorded in any area was 1,279 lbs. per acre at Missellele in the 1945 planting of mixed Avros 275 and 49 clones. At Meanja the 1946 B.D.5 planting produced 1,203 lbs. per acre and 1948 B.D.5, 1,011 lbs. per acre. P.B.5/51 planted in 1950 has, in its third year in tapping, produced 944 lbs. per acre.

(iv) *Cocoa.*

The production of 197.5 tons was disappointingly low, the cause being the very severe leaf fall in April, which checked the pod production, caused the abortion of the small pods and drastically reduced the canopy. The affected areas were all old mature cocoa and none of the young mature or immature areas were affected. By the end of the year the canopy had fully recovered.

Acreage planted was 106 acres at Tombel. 300 acres of shade tree seed (*Leucaena glauca*) were planted, 200 acres at Tombel and 100 acres at Mondoni (Tiko), in readiness for the 1960 programme.

15 acres of 1956 Upper Amazon F3 planting were brought into harvest at the beginning of the year. Production for the 1954/55 planted I.C.S.1 area of 20 acres, first harvested in 1958, was 711 lbs. of dry cocoa per acre.

As in 1958, the spraying programme against Black Pod started in February and finished in October. The incidence of this disease was lower on the plantation than expected, despite heavy infection in nearby native areas indicating a bad season for the disease.

(v) *Tea.*

100 acres were planted, bringing the total acreage to 338.

Of the production of 23½ tons, 20 per cent. was sold locally and the balance shipped to the United Kingdom where its reception was favourable.

22,000 lbs. of tea seed were sold to Ndu Estate, Bamenda, during 1959.

Yields per acre were less than had been estimated, the highest being 848 lbs. coming from a pre-war planting.

The 1955 and 1956 plantings have produced 487 and 424 lbs. per acre respectively.

Work on the 1960 programme of 100 acres was well under way by the end of the year.

(vi) *Pepper.*

The crop of 73,872 lbs. was a record and compares with 62,515 lbs. in 1958.

Expenditure was reduced by 13 per cent. and the market price of pepper showed an improvement over last year.

However, new pests and diseases continue to attack the vines so that the long term future of this crop remains uncertain.

VI. Research.

(a) *Fertilizer Trials.*

Fertilizer trials have been continued on bananas, oil palms, rubber and cocoa and their various trends have been recorded, and these substantiate the benefits being obtained from a balanced NPK compound fertilizer application.

(b) *Pests and Diseases.*

(i) *Bananas.*—In the campaign against Leaf Spot Disease experiments have been carried out with the use of various spray mixtures to check their effect on the fruit and bunch weight and also their phytotoxic qualities.

(ii) *Oil Palms*.—The disease reported in 1958 has been confirmed as Vascular Wilt and is beginning to spread rapidly. The selection from high yielding Deli Dura palms for resistance to this disease has commenced, together with yield recordings.

(iii) *Rubber*.—The disease resembling Powdery Mildew observed in Tj.16 has been confirmed as *Oidium Heveae*.

(iv) *Pepper*.—A root disease which has occurred previously became more prevalent after the rainy season and is under investigation.

(c) *Soil Surveys*.

The Soil Survey of the Tiko Plain and the Ekona/Meanja area using ground survey and the aerial survey photographs was continued and soil maps have now been prepared covering 6,800 acres at Tiko and 3,200 acres at Ekona.

VII. Engineering.

(i) *Civil*.

Six Junior Service and twelve Labour houses were built at Ekona. Garages were constructed at a number of Senior Service houses and some old German houses were overhauled and modernised.

The old Accounts office block overlooking Bota Wharf was largely demolished and rebuilt as a Shipping Office. Improvements were made to the Bota Cold Store, including the air-conditioning of the shop and the construction of an extra Cold Room.

An all weather grass airstrip was constructed at Idenau to speed up communications and act as an emergency landing ground in the event of bad weather south of the Cameroon Mountain. Consultants have been engaged to advise on the problems arising at Idenau where the rivers are constantly changing their course and the bridges being endangered.

Improvements were made to the Tiko/Mpundu rail track. Three German steam locomotives were rebuilt and returned to service and forty new banana carriages were added to the fleet.

Two Labour Camps lying west of Bota were connected by pipeline with the main water supply, whereas previously water had to be delivered by rail tankers.

The old German water pipe to the Mpundu Oil Mill was replaced, a new intake constructed, and the boiler feed is now being treated by pressure filter. The increasing demands of the Bota Oil Mill necessitated the replacing of the 4 in. main by a 6 in. pipe. A major water supply scheme for the Ekona area was started which will ultimately supply not only four new Camps in the foothills behind Ekona, by gravity, but also the main Ekona residential area and four established Labour Camps. A number of minor water supply schemes were also carried out employing gravity, pumps or rams.

A heavy duty concrete slipway was completed at Tiko and work on a new slipway shed and Platers Workshop was commenced at Bota. Tractor workshops were built in the Plant Yard at Tiko and other buildings rearranged to provide an electrical workshop.

The Cocoa Dry House at Tombel which had been destroyed by fire was rebuilt. The Sawmill and Joinery Workshops were able to take on additional work for the public owing to the reduced demands within the Corporation.

(ii) *Electrical.*

A telephone link was installed between Tiko and Mpundu Telephone Exchanges. The line was run generally adjacent to the railway track for ease of maintenance and also to provide emergency communications in the event of breakdowns or derailment of rolling stock.

Further work was carried out to improve the standard of installations in workshops to conform with the Factories Ordinance.

Floodlighting was installed at the Marshalling Yard, Tiko, and additions were made to the lighting at Meanja Siding.

The H.T. overhead line between Lauermann Falls Power Station and Mpundu Oil Mill which was out of use for some time was overhauled and is now in use as an alternative supply to the Oil Mill.

VIII. Motor Transport.

Continued economies and further participation in the Private Car User Scheme enabled the Corporation's fleet to be reduced by 10 per cent. Stocks of spares and tyres were also reduced by about 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively.

Business with the public remained on the same high level as in 1958 and comparative figures for the year and the three previous years are as follows:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£	£
Sale of new vehicles	59,788	41,540	86,199	76,264
Sale of second-hand vehicles ...	6,018	5,010	2,537	4,925
Sale of spares	15,333	19,559	30,648	29,400
Sale of tyres	13,542	15,994	20,187	16,800
Repair charges	15,142	13,836	16,536	16,957
Transport hired... ..	17,935	14,088	20,456	19,767
	<u>£127,758</u>	<u>£110,027</u>	<u>£176,563</u>	<u>£164,113</u>

IX. Marine and Shipping.

The Corporation in its capacity as Wharf Authority continued to handle all imports and exports through the ports of Bota and Tiko and to act as Agents for main Shipping lines. The Shipping Division also provides stevedores for the banana carrying vessels of Elders & Fyffes Limited.

The volume of trade is summarised in table form in Appendix 2. In comparison with 1958, imports declined, and tonnages at Bota and Tiko showing a drop of approximately 7,000 and 2,000 tons respectively. Exports at Bota dropped by 1,100 tons while those at Tiko rose by 26,300 tons. This latter increase is due to the continued expansion of the timber export trade.

The Corporation maintained its reputation for giving vessels a speedy turnround at both ports.

Figures of produce other than bananas shipped during 1959 as compared with 1958 were:—

	1958	1959
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cocoa... ..	4,949	5,535
Palm Oil	3,124	3,728
Palm Kernels	1,643	2,190
Rubber	2,457	2,488
Pepper... ..	28	33
Timber	80,312	109,041
Coffee	1,784	1,645
Tea	—	24
	94,307	124,684

The Corporation's fleet of 68 sea and rivergoing craft is used for the evacuation of bananas from Plantations to ship's side, lighterage work at Bota, and the carriage of cargo to and from Bota, Tiko, Tombel, Mbonge and Douala. General cargo and produce are carried for the public.

X. Staff and Labour.

Establishment.—During the first five months the labour strength remained steady at 18,500, but following the windstorm in March economies were planned which began to take effect during June and reductions were made by not replacing employees who left the service, so that by December the numbers employed were the lowest for over ten years. Redundancies were few.

The position at 31st December, 1959, was as follows:—

Senior Service	190
Intermediate Service	27
Junior Service, including employees on monthly agreement	1,136
General Labour Force	15,122

One Junior and two Intermediate Service employees were promoted to the Senior Service and another six were selected for promotion as from the 1st January, 1960, from which date also four employees are to be promoted to the Intermediate Service.

Wages.—In June the C.D.C. Workers' Union lodged a claim for an increase of 66½ per cent. for Daily Paid and 20 per cent. for Junior Service and Monthly Paid employees. After unsuccessful meetings of the Central Consultative Committee, agreement was reached between the Management and Union with the assistance of the Government Senior Labour Officer whereby the Daily Paid employees were to receive an extra 1½d. per day and the Junior and Monthly Paid employees 2 per cent. increase as from the 1st September.

In October, Government paid most of their employees a 10 per cent. Interim Wages Award as from the 1st September, pending the findings of

a Commission enquiring into wages and salaries. The Workers' Union pressed for a similar award to be granted to the Corporation employees. This was at first rejected by the Management, but after the Union had declared a Trade Dispute a 10 per cent. Interim Award was granted, pending a final adjustment of wages and salaries in the light of the action taken by the Southern Cameroons Government on the findings of the Commission.

Intermediate Service and Senior Service employees (up to a certain salary level) also received this Interim Award. The resultant increase in wages for General Labour was approximately 15 per cent. and 12 per cent. for Junior and Monthly Paid employees.

Industrial Relations.—During May a Labour dispute arose over the question of thirteen employees who were declared redundant at the Mechanical Workshops in Bota. Following discussions with the Union, the matter was resolved, but came to a head again as a result of a disagreement over the implementation of the settlement. The Union first called a strike of Workshop employees in Bota, then expanded the strike to the whole of Bota Area, and finally to Tiko Area, involving approximately 8,000 employees. The Government Senior Labour Officer mediated in the dispute and Management and the Union reached agreement on the conditions on which work would be resumed. Approximately 25,000 man-days were lost. This was the first major stoppage of work by employees of the Corporation since August, 1955.

Cameroonisation Policy.—The Southern Cameroons Government issued a policy statement in September regarding the employment of Cameroonians and non-Cameroonians. The Management has discussed the significance of this policy with the Union and a broad agreement has been reached on the best methods to be adopted to implement it.

Personnel Department.—An Assistant Personnel Officer (Training) was appointed to co-ordinate the training facilities offered by the Corporation. On appointment, he took a two weeks' course in "Training Within Industry" (Job Instruction) at the Federal Government Training Headquarters in Lagos.

The Assistant Personnel Officer studying to take his Finals in Law at the Inns of Court in London successfully completed the Part I examination in April, 1959. He is due to take Part II final examination in 1960.

Approval has been granted to the Senior Personnel Assistant to undergo a course in Personnel Management at the London School of Economics during 1960 and 1961.

Provident Fund.—At the close of 1959 there were 1,129 members of the Provident Fund and the market value of the Fund's investments, together with sums on deposit, amounted to £493,136.

Retiring Benefits.—433 gratuities, amounting to £17,678 were approved during 1959. This shows an increase of 35 gratuities paid and an increase of £1,845. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, ex gratia payments are made to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the Corporation's existence, and 79 employees benefited in this way to the extent of a total of £398.

Workers Shops.—Sales of essential foodstuffs and commodities through the twenty Workers' Shops established on the plantations amounted to £107,000 compared with £125,500 in 1958. The existence of these shops continues to have a stabilizing effect on the prices in local shops and markets.

XI. Welfare and Social Services.

There was a comprehensive programme of recreational sports. A Football XI comprising the best players from all areas played several representative matches at Buea, Kumba, Victoria and Sasse, winning all but one of their matches. The Corporation Football Shield was won by Tiko Marine, who also drew with Bota United in the final of the Courben Cup.

Athletic Championships were held in all areas and Bota and Tiko each entered for the Regional Championships. The Egerton-Mott Cup was again won by Bota.

The Southern Cameroons Women's Amateur Athletic Association held its second Regional Championships Meeting at Bota, and the Tiko Nurses Training School entered a team.

Encouragement was given to boxing, lawn and table tennis and netball by the organisation of various matches and competitions. Facilities were also provided for cricket, hockey and rugby football.

The Welfare Department assisted in the organisation of the Youth Rally held in Bota in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who were also entertained by four tribal dancing teams formed by Corporation employees.

News Sheet.—The Welfare News Letter in its new printed form was published at regular intervals.

Film Unit.—Regular film shows were given by the Mobile Cinema vans in all areas, to an estimated total audience of 296,000.

At the request of the Public Accounts Committee of the Southern Cameroons Government the facilities of the mobile cinemas were made available on a commercial basis to such sponsors as wished to organize public or private shows, and nineteen such shows were given, mainly to educational establishments.

Public Address equipment was installed for several functions, including the Cameroons National Day celebrations and the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Equipment was received for V.H.F. radio telephone communication between Tiko Wharf and ships in the Tiko Pool, and is operating successfully. The Bota Radio Telephone was modified to permit operation, experimentally, with coastal shipping. The results were satisfactory and authority is being sought to operate this set as a permanent shore station, in addition to its normal role in the plantation network which was maintained without interruption.

In February a temporary Radio Telephone station was installed at Meanja as an emergency measure when it seemed possible that the lava stream from the erupting Cameroon Mountain might cut the radio and telegraphic communication between Victoria and Kumba.

There was an increase in revenue from the service supplied to the public by the repair of radio and allied equipment, and by the photographic developing and printing service.

XII. Education.

As no progress was made in the negotiations with Government for the relinquishment of the Corporation's responsibility for its Primary Schools, a decision was taken to shelve this proposal for the present. Eight of the ten schools are designed to have Senior Primary Departments.

The number of children enrolled in these schools was 1,898 ; 415 more than at this period last year. Of these, 1,255 are boys and 643 girls. Over 75 per cent. of the teaching staff of 74, which includes 21 women, have received professional training.

Of the 67 pupils presented for the Southern Cameroons First School Leaving Certificate Examination—from Bota, Idenau, and for the first time, Tiko—48 pupils passed. This number compares with 29 pupils who took the examination last year, of whom only 10 passed. In this examination Bota School obtained the highest results of any school in the Southern Cameroons.

The number of children attending the two Parents National Education Union Schools in Bota and Tiko averaged 34.

32 Junior literacy classes at 11 centres were held three evenings a week in three grades, and 169 literacy certificates were awarded. 38 pupils attended the Senior literacy course, which lasts for two years and enables employees to attain the standard of the First School Leaving Certificate.

The Corporation continued to make an annual grant of £5,000 to the Southern Cameroons Government for awards for higher and secondary education.

XIII. Training.

With the inauguration of a Training Section within the Personnel Department, a demarcation was made between the functions of the Education Department and the duties of the Assistant Personnel Officer (Training). The Education Department became responsible for all education and training up to First School Leaving Certificate and all teacher training, while the Training Section deals with all other educational and technical training provided by the Corporation, apart from Nurses Training.

A Clerical Training School was opened in June to provide a six months' course in Office Routine and Commerce, Costing, Arithmetic, English, and Elements of Economics and Mercantile Law. An Accountant was in charge of the school and there were 17 pupils drawn from the clerical staff. Tuition lasting $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day five days per week was given by

the Accountant, senior members of the staff, Government officials and representatives of commerce. The Course is serving a useful purpose and the results are encouraging.

On the Plantations courses of six months' duration have started for the instruction of junior supervisors in the elements of Botany and Plantation Management.

Within the Corporation the following classes are also held:

- (a) Advanced English and Arithmetic.
- (b) Book-keeping and Office Routine.
- (c) Typewriting and Shorthand.
- (d) Motor Mechanics.
- (e) Seamanship.

Advantage was also taken of courses run by organisations outside the Corporation and these included:—

- (a) Evening classes at the Government Trade Centre, Ombe.
- (b) Southern Cameroons Government Agricultural Institute at Bambui.
- (c) Seamanship Course in H.M.N.S. 'Quorra'.
- (d) School of Pharmacy, Yaba.
- (e) Kumasi College of Technology.
- (f) Balham and Tooting College of Commerce.

In addition to the above, three members of the Cameroonian staff went to the United Kingdom for advanced training in Electronics, Electrical Service Maintenance and Motor Transport Engineering.

XIV. Medical.

Despite certain staffing problems, the Corporation's Medical Services were maintained at the same level as in 1958.

Apart from a mild epidemic of chickenpox towards the end of the year, there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease. The main conditions requiring admission to hospital were malaria and alimentary and respiratory diseases. The man days lost through these ailments have been considerably reduced by modern methods of treatment.

All new labour are medically examined and vaccinated, and the chief cause of rejection, as in previous years, was hernia.

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics were well attended.

Residual spraying against malarial mosquitoes and the treatment of their breeding places was carried out in all areas and camps, but it is becoming apparent that the spraying programme now in force is inadequate and this matter is under review.

In April the Medical Stores assumed responsibility for supplies to the Government Medical Department. The value of the Stores turnover has increased by over 100 per cent., but the extra work involved was

carried out without any increase in staff. A decision on a proposal that the Medical Stores should also supply the Native Authorities was deferred.

No progress was made in the negotiations with Government for the handing over of the responsibility for Nurses Training.

The Corporation records its appreciation of the clinical services of the Medical Officer of Pamol Ltd. at Lobe at the Mokoko Auxiliary Hospital.

XV. Finance.

The Southern Cameroons Government was paid the sum of £16,078 being the unappropriated profit of the Corporation in 1958; as can be seen in Appendix 5 payments to Government Revenue by the Corporation amounted to £295,390 which does not include the miscellaneous taxes and duties as stated. The export duty on bananas shows a decrease of £72,000 which is due to the losses caused by the windstorms as reported elsewhere and the very strict selection of fruit for export.

A new loan was negotiated with Barclays Overseas Development Corporation for £300,000 liquidating the existing loan. Development expenditure taken up in the accounts for the year was £568,470. Depreciation amounted to £704,732 and adequate provision has been made for obsolete and obsolescent stores. In this connection reference should be made to the Special Report of the Auditors on the Balance Sheet.

As will be seen there was a shortfall in the revenue from bananas when compared with 1958, amounting to £1,172,848, resulting from the causes already reported and from the lowest average boat price received in the Corporation's experience.

After charging £300,000 against reserve for hurricane damage, etc., the Profit and Loss Account shows a net loss of £586,965. The reserve is now reduced to £300,000.

Attention is drawn to Note (2) on the Balance Sheet which explains how, with effect from 1st January, 1960, the Corporation is relieved of liabilities amounting to £319,699.

The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. D. H. PATERSON, *Chairman.*
 SIR SYDNEY PHILLIPSON, *Member.*
 CHIEF S. A. FOBANG, *Member.*
 A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE ACTIVITIES ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S
ESTATES



OIL PALM FRUIT HARVESTING



DIOTHENE WRAPPING OF BANANAS FOR EXPORT



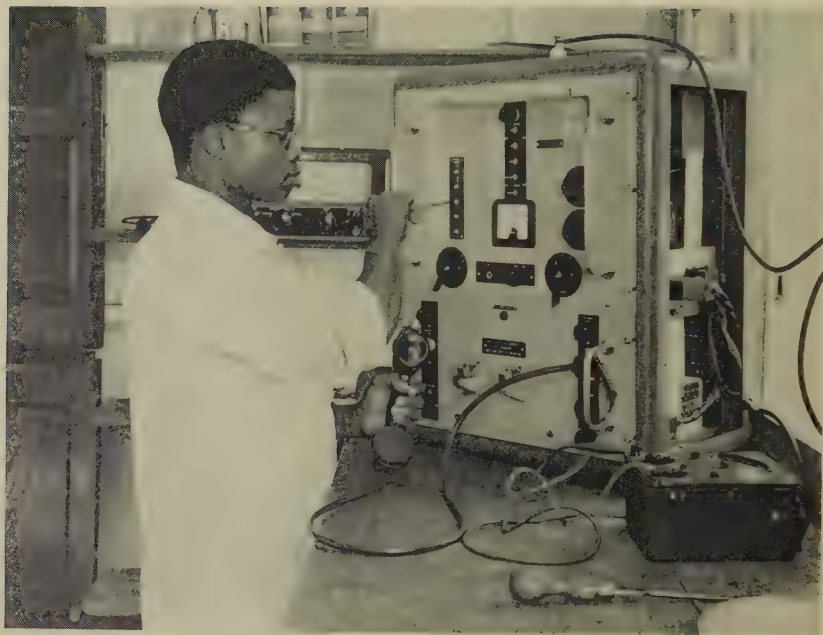
RUBBER TAPPING



VERTICAL SAW—TIKO SAWMILLS



CONSTRUCTION OF TRAVELLING GANTRY



SERVICING RADIO TELEPHONES



MOUNT CAMEROON—LAVA FLOW

PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

APPENDIX No. 1.

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Bananas—Green	Stems Shipped	3,904,863	3,034,222	3,074,397	3,121,268	3,011,115	1,720,812
	Tons	52,739	45,539	47,751	53,511	53,831	34,294
Dried	Tons	22	102	102	63	25	—
Palm Oil	 tons	2,862	3,349	2,695	3,052	3,501	4,168
Palms Kernels	 "	1,739	2,010	1,499	1,580	1,690	2,128
Rubber	 "	1,595	1,525	1,714	1,856	2,243	2,581
Cocoa	 "	100	110	219	205	275	197
Pepper	 "	6.1	7.5	23.4	18.9	28	33
Tea	 "	—	—	—	—	13	23
Total Shipments of Green Bananas from all producers in the Southern Cameroons—stems		5,666,901	4,394,851	4,594,271	4,715,267	4,655,168	3,510,275

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948--1959 INCLUSIVE.

Port	Inward Cargo (in tons)	Outward Cargo (in tons) excluding Bananas	Creek Sailings (in tons) excluding Bananas	Bananas Exported (stems)	Passengers		Vehicles	Mail by Bags
					Saloon	Deck		
1959:								
Bota	26,735	14,330	6,814	—	297	1,807	204	3,031
Tiko	19,363	113,291	2,578	3,510,275	454	942	252	1,993
Total 1959	46,098	127,621	9,392	3,510,275	751	2,749	456	5,024
Total 1958	55,469	102,437	17,236	4,655,168	708	2,758	473	4,923
Total 1957	49,667	51,961	15,168	4,715,267	721	3,382	396	7,973
Total 1956	46,034	22,121	19,912	4,594,271	859	3,982	372	8,678
Total 1955	48,669	16,303	19,377	4,394,851	750	5,135	303	8,014
Total 1954	45,834	12,304	16,772	5,666,901	927	4,293	281	7,149
Total 1953	35,528	11,347	10,003	5,893,294	968	5,311	245	7,863
Total 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
Total 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
Total 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
Total 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
Total 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED FOR 1959
BOTA

Nationality	Number of Ships	Net Registered Tonnage
BRITISH	218	621,896
NORWEGIAN	20	33,122
DUTCH	4	11,779
ITALIAN	14	2,795
MONROVIAN	8	2,530
GHANIAN	9	26,462
GERMAN	7	9,965
FRENCH	3	7,646
NIGERIAN	3	9,551
ISRAELI	1	2,750
BELGIAN	3	10,253
PANAMANIAN	1	2,401
SPANISH	2	224
SWISS	4	13,333
SWEDISH	1	1,557
TOTAL	<u>298</u>	<u>756,228</u>

TIKO

BRITISH	149	455,220
NORWEGIAN	14	31,566
DUTCH	2	6,154
ITALIAN	12	26,581
MONROVIAN	10	3,166
GHANIAN	5	14,666
GERMAN	2	5,428
FRENCH	3	7,646
NIGERIAN	2	6,472
ISRAELI	1	2,750
BELGIAN	2	7,291
PANAMANIAN	1	2,401
SWISS	4	10,010
SWEDISH	1	1,557
TOTAL	<u>208</u>	<u>580,908</u>

N.B.—Bota vessels include those entered to await pilotage to Tiko.

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1959.

BANANAS

	Acreage at 1/1/59	Abandon- ments for disease, etc., and transfers	New Develop- ment, 1959	Acreage at 31/12/59	1960 Develop- ment
Tiko	2,420(a)	556	157	2,021	—
Bota	350	350	—	—	—
Ekona	3,528(a)	775	626	3,379	650
Molyko	2,722	343	615	2,994	650
Tombel	2,738(a)	305	—	2,433	—
Meme	2,548	865	200	1,883	200
Mukonje	659	224	310	745	—
Total	14,965	3,418	1,908	13,455	1,500

(a) Includes 1959 development planted in 1958 amounting to a total of 703 acres.

RUBBER

	Mature	Immature	Total	1960 Develop- ment
Missellele	4,869	4,176	9,045	750
Tiko	967	260	1,227	—
Meanja	2,235	827	3,062	—
Mukonje	3,543	1,935	5,478	290
Mabeta	—	—	—	360
Total	11,614	7,198	18,812	1,400

PALMS

	Mature	Immature	Total	1960 Develop- ment
Bota/Moliwe	8,859	2,461	11,320	600
Ekona	2,237	900	3,137	400
Idenau... ..	3,254	1,346	4,600	—
Total	14,350	4,707	19,057	1,000

COCOA

	Mature	Immature	Total	1960 Develop- ment
Tombel	980	270	1,250	200
Tiko	—	—	—	100
Total	980	270	1,250	300

TEA

	Mature	Immature	Total	1960 Develop- ment
Tole	135(b)	203	338	100

(b) Includes 20 acres seed garden.

PEPPER

	Mature	Immature	Total	1960 Develop- ment
Ekona	44	—	44	—

GOVERNMENT REVENUE RESULTING FROM C.D.C. ACTIVITIES

(To Nearest £10).

	Company Income Tax	Concession Rent	Export Duty Bananas	Sales Tax Palm Products	Sales Tax Cocoa	Export Duty Rubber	Import Duty	Surplus Profits	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	—	15,720	—	—	—	—	1,590	—	17,310
1948	158,000	40,000	34,570	—	—	—	8,050	—	240,620
1949	198,830	40,000	24,470	—	—	—	15,620	54,350	333,270
1950	244,130	40,000	23,030	—	—	—	21,980	22,540	351,680
1951	268,140	40,000	33,150	—	—	47,950	22,440	53,300	464,980
1952	341,110	56,610	32,820	—	—	43,370	71,380	55,560	600,850
1953	76,410	40,700	35,380	—	—	22,770	51,110	51,110	279,280
1954	187,160	41,030	37,020	—	—	20,960	51,180	60,290	397,640
1955	139,580	40,950	30,030	15,180	440	34,260	77,410	19,200	357,050
1956	Nil	40,870	31,410	13,530	840	29,660	38,960	Nil	155,270
1957	11,110	40,870	65,200	15,370	820	39,040	50,300	15,120	237,830
1958	101,300	40,810	181,940	17,380	1,080	48,410	67,970	38,030	496,920
1959	Nil	40,500	109,760	20,920	790	67,500	39,840	16,080	295,390
TOTAL	£1,725,770	£518,060	£638,780	£82,380	£3,970	£353,920	£519,630	£385,580	£4,228,090

The above figures do not include Export Duties in respect of the Corporation sales of Palm Oil, Palm Kernels and Cocoa, which are paid by the Nigerian Produce and Marketing Company, which in 1959 amounted to £50,250.

Further income is derived by the Government from Income Tax payable by employees, Road Tax on Corporation's vehicles and Timber Royalties.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION **Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1959.**

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
VICTORIA DIVISION.		WUM DIVISION.	
Bakolle	4	Aghem (Wum)	907
Bakweri	481	Beba-Befang	272
Balong	12	Bum	76
Bamboko	2	Esimbi	25
Isubu (Bimbia)	19	Fungom	677
Mongo	6	Kom (Bikom)	327
	524		
KUMBA DIVISION.			2,284
Bafo (Bafaw)	18	NKAMBE DIVISION.	
Bakosi	189	Kaka	448
Balue	319	Mbaw	4
Balundu	101	Mambila	1
Balundu-Badiko	5	Mbembe	50
Bamboko	5	Mfumte	5
Barombi	3	Misaje	18
Basosi	82	Wimbu (Nsungli)	122
Bima	4		
Ekumbe	3		648
Elung	16	TOTAL SOUTHERN CAMEROONS	
Korup	4		10,539
Mbonge	319	NIGERIA.	
Ngolo-Batanga	340	Boki	236
Ninong	12	Edo (includes Bini)	12
North Bakundu	46	Efik-Ibibio	1,942
North-Balong (near Manye- men)	38	Fulani	2
South Bakundu	21	Hausa	5
South Balong (near Mun- dame)	9	Ibo	1,761
	1,534	Ijaw	25
MAMFE DIVISION.		Tiv	444
Assumbo	37	Yoruba	13
Bangwa	260	Other Nigerians	461
Banyang	616		
Boki	45		4,901
Ekwe	24	FRENCH CAMEROONS.	
Keaka	407	Bafia	90
Mbo	187	Bakoko	32
Mbulu	114	Bamileke	224
Menka	266	Basa	106
Mundani	123	Duala	26
Obang	155	Ewondo (Yaounde)	128
Takamanda	62	French Mbo	46
Widekum	45	Other French Cameroons	150
	2,341		
BAMENDA DIVISION.			802
Bafut	617	Other Non Nigerians	
Bali	397		43
Menemo	507	GRAND TOTAL	
Moghamo	217		16,285
Ndop... ..	346		
Ngemba	298		
Ngie	426		
Ngwaw (Ngono)	332		
Nso (Banso)	68		
	3,208		

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET A

31.12.1958

£

£

£

LIABILITIES.

RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—

	For Rehousing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks		
600,000	and Disease Control	600,000	
	Less: Transferred to Profit and Loss Account ...	300,000	

300,0

785.104 RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION written off in excess
of amount allowed under Income Tax Ordinance ...

785.1

RESERVE FOR RETIRING GRATUITIES to Workers not Members of the Provident Fund	...	...	100,000
<i>Less:</i> Payments during the year	...	...	17,549

82.451

<i>Add: Transfers from Profit and Loss...</i>	...	...	17,549
---	-----	-----	--------

100,000

100,0

LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—

500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 5th December, 1970)	...	...	...	...	...	500,000
---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 21st July, 1969)	475,490
475,490		475,490

550,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment July, 1975)	550,000
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258,000	Government of Nigeria 1956 Loan	...	...	...	258,000
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250,000	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation (first instalment 31st March, 1963—final instalment 1968)	300,000
---------	--	---------

2,083,4

SUNDRY CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—

115,118	Trade and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...	104,982
---------	--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

50,000	Leave and Passage Reserve	...	...	...	...	50,000
--------	---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

88,309	Wages and Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	100,491
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221,882	Interest on Loans	...	...	...	...	...	286,209
---------	-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

178,989	BANK OVERDRAFT	...	...	...	...	...
DEBIT						

541,6

125,8

INCOME TAX:—

50,642	Liability for 1958/59 Assessment	...	...	...
--------	----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

£3,865,556

Carried forward ...

£3,936,0

MENT CORPORATION

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)

T 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

£	ASSETS.				£	£	£
					Cost to 31.12.1958	Additions during 1959	Cost to 31.12.1959
12.1958	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—						
	Planting and Replanting	...	...	...	688,403	167,335	855,738
	Immature Cultivations	...	...	...	972,589	149,146	1,121,735
	Surveys	...	...	...	13,817	39,319	53,136
					1,674,809	355,800	2,030,609
	Buildings and Constructions	...	...	...	3,387,034	41,240	3,428,274
	Roads	...	...	...	284,237	10,369	294,605
	Rail track	...	...	...	187,601	19,338	206,939
	Furniture and Equipment	...	...	...	247,640	17,872	265,513
					5,781,321	444,619	6,225,940
	EQUIPMENT:—						
	Plant and Machinery	...	...	...	766,578	115,288	881,866
	Railway Rolling Stock	...	...	...	200,226	7,963	208,189
	Marine Craft	...	...	...	255,017	600	255,617
					7,003,142	568,470	7,571,612
	Less: Assets retired in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	7,595
							7,564,017
	Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1959, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance	...	...	...			5,592,595
2,092,448							1,971,422
	MOTOR VEHICLES:—						
	Cost to 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	229,128		
	Add: Additions during year	...	...	...	12,504		
					241,632		
	Less: Cost of Vehicles retired	...	...	...	50,267	191,365	
	Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1959	...	...	...		171,579	
28,192							19,786
	WORK IN PROGRESS:—						
	Planting	...	...	...		14,354	
	Buildings and Constructions	...	...	...		68,910	
	Road and Rail Track	...	...	...		8,853	
	Furniture and Equipment	...	...	...		4,895	
	Railway Rolling Stock	...	...	...		7,602	
	Sundries	...	...	...		1,218	
124,212							105,832
2,244,852	Carried forward	...	...	...			£2,097,040

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1958

31.12.1958

£

3,865,556

Brought forward ...

3,936,699

NOTES: (1) The total amount of Authorised Capital Expenditure outstanding as at 31st December, 1959, was £487,000, of which firm commitments to third parties amounted to £5,000 approx.

(2) Per Clause 6 of the Heads of Agreement dated 31st December, 1959, entered into between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Colonial Development Corporation, as from 1st January, 1960, the loans totalling £1,783,490 made by the Federal Government are deemed to amount to £1,750,000, and no interest is payable on the loans existing as at 31st December, 1959, in respect of the period up to and including the 31st December, 1959. Thus, effective 1st January, 1960, the Corporation is relieved of liabilities amounting in total to £319,699.

(Sgd.) SIR SYDNEY PHILLIPSON, } Members.
 (Sgd.) CHIEF S. A. FOBANG, }
 (Sgd.) A. P. FINLAY, *Chief Accountant.*

£3,865,556

£3,936,699

AUDITOR'S REPORT

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we received and examined the returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions. We have obtained from the Corporation a true and correct account of its affairs.

In accordance with Clause 12 (2) of the Heads of Agreement dated 31st December, 1959, entered into between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Colonial Development Corporation, we further certify the following:—

- (a) In our opinion reasonable provision has been made for obsolete and obsolescent stores,
- (b) Depreciation on Fixed Assets has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1947, in respect of Planting and Re-planting, Immature Cultivations and Surveys, incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1959,
- (c) Sales of produce on hand as at 31st December, 1959, made subsequent to that date, have been realised at the best of our knowledge and belief all known financial liabilities outstanding as at 31st December, 1959, in respect of retrospective pay increases to Super Scale rated employees, but this has been provided for in the accounts.

In conclusion, in our opinion the Balance Sheet together with Notes 1 and 2 on the face thereof give a true and correct account of the affairs of the Corporation, as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

ENUGU, NIGERIA,
 25th May, 1960

ENT CORPORATION.

rdinance No. 39 of 1946.)

ECEMBER, 1959—(continued).

12.1958		£	£
2,244,852	Brought forward ...		2,097,040
STOCKS (as verified by Officials of the Corporation):—			
	Building and Constructional Materials	74,389	
	Plant, Machinery and Equipment Spares	201,513	
	Motor Transport Vehicles Spares, etc.	126,651	
	Fertilizer, Fungicides and Banana Wrappings ...	82,498	
	General Stores, including Workers' Shops and Medical Stores	278,930	
869,717		763,981	
10,000 CREDIT	Less: Reserve for Obsolete and Slow Moving Stocks	70,457	693,524
261,255	PRODUCE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT (at market value) ...		318,426
165,459	SUNDRY DEBTORS		153,802
201,239	DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS		58,737
CASH:—			
115,442	On Deposit at Bank	—	
1,609	R.M.A.	1,161	
160	Bota	97	
86	Lagos	81	
12,267	Plantations, etc....	6,809	
19,548	In Transit	19,443	
			27,591
16,078 CREDIT	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Balance at debit)		586,965
3,865,556			£3,936,085

REPORT.

at we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which the information and explanations we have required.

tween the Government of the Federation of Nigeria, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and Colonial

ores surplus to requirements and for bad and doubtful debts.

gerian Income Tax Ordinance, this basis having been used by the Corporation since 1955. Expenditure on st December, 1959, has been written off in full, following the procedure adopted in previous years in this respect.

ounts in excess of the values placed on such produce and included as stocks as at 31st December, 1959.

ecember, 1959, have been provided for in the above Balance Sheet, excepting that there may be a contingent t been resolved and thus no estimate is available as to the cost thereof.

nd fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations

(Sgd.) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

31.12.1958	£		£	£
		To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary		
2,096,303		Services, Administration		1,860,000
		„ Medical Services	145,577	
		Less: Hospital Fees	9,658	
126,407				135,819
56,583		„ Welfare and Social Services		66,000
<u>£2,279,293</u>				<u>£2,063,819</u>
		To Balance brought down		129,000
		To Expenses of Chairman's and Secretary's Offices—		
3,460		Remuneration of Chairman and Members ...	3,371	
4,607		Members' Travelling and Other Expenses ...	5,269	
8,460		Staff and Other Expenses	9,473	18,110
3,750		„ Agency and Service Fees and Expenses ...		3,750
2,471		„ Consultants' Fees and Expenses		1,000
		„ Concession Rent:—		
40,809		The Government of Southern Cameroons ...	40,498	
20,260		Less: Allocated to Plantations	20,260	20,260
1,500		„ Audit Fee and Expenses		1,500
		„ Depreciation:—		
		Written off Improvements to Concessions ...	574,256	
		Written off Equipment	113,838	
526,928		Written off Motor Vehicles	16,638	704,732
83,759		„ Loan Interest		88,000
164		„ Bad Debts written off		2,000
<u>£130,552</u>				<u>£969,000</u>
		To Balance brought down		869,000
2,438		„ Balance Unappropriated paid to Government of		
38,028		Southern Cameroons		16,000
16,658		„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities ...		17,000
<u>£57,124</u>				<u>£903,000</u>

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

Cr.

£	By Revenue from Plantations, etc.:—	£	£
1.12.1958			
2,014,040	Bananas	841,192	
2,407	Dried Bananas... ..	—	
270,712	Palm Products	381,768	
442,053	Rubber	660,861	
47,448	Cocoa	36,036	
4,093	Pepper	5,636	
18,909	Timber	—	
4,727	Tea	8,473	
			1,933,966
525,096	Balance carried down		129,082
DEBIT			
£2,279,293			£2,063,048
73,482	By Agency Earnings and Commission		54,583
42,243	„ Miscellaneous Receipts		31,776
12,464	„ Sundry Adjustments 1958		7,437
75	„ Profit on Sale of Retired Assets		6,476
DEBIT			
2,438	„ Balance carried down		869,416
£130,552			£969,688
38,028	By Balance as per last Account		16,078
35,174	„ Provisions no longer required now written back		—
—	„ Appropriated from Reserve for Re-housing, Re-planting, Hurricane Risks and Disease Control		300,000
16,078	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		586,965
DEBIT			
£57,124			£903,043

